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**ABSTRACT**

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is a permanent independent agency within the executive branch, established by Congress and signed into law on July 20, 1970. As specified by the enabling legislation, the Commission has been concerned in its initial year with every type of library and with all types of information resources and services. This first annual report summarizes the year's activities under the following headings: meetings and committees, other agencies, regional hearings, working philosophy, major goals, organization of library service, information needs of users, financing of libraries, adequacies and deficiencies of present libraries and information systems, applications of new technology, and improved manpower. Contained in the appendices are: Public Law 91-345 which established the Commission, List of Members, Committees, List of Witnesses at Commission hearings, Contracts awarded, and the Fiscal statement. (The Commission hearings and testimony are available as ED 068 143 through ED 068 145.) (SJ)

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# NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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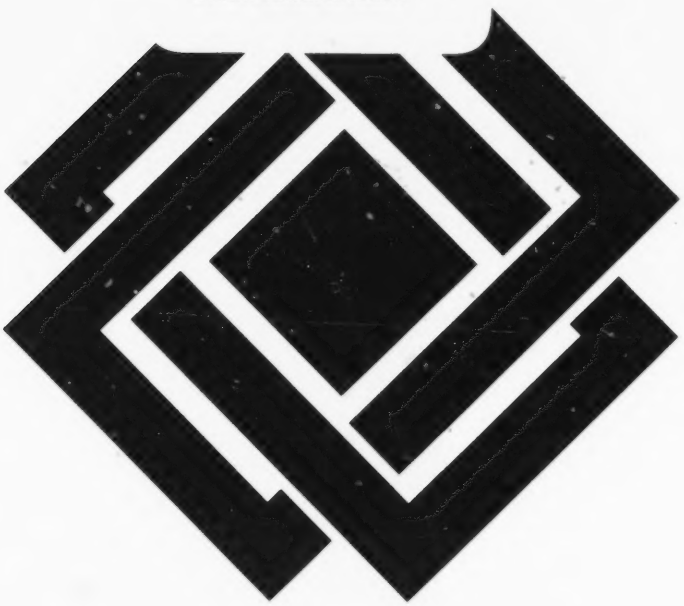

LI 004 074

## ANNUAL REPORT
## 1971–1972
## JANUARY 31, 1973

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# INTRODUCTION

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is a permanent and independent agency within the executive branch, established by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon on July 20, 1970. The text of the act, Public Law 91–345, is reproduced as appendix I of this report.

In passing the act, Congress and the President affirmed that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential in order to achieve national goals and utilize effectively the Nation's educational resources. The act recognizes inferentially that the collection, organization, preservation, and provision for use of the record of man's creativity and progress constitute a major national problem. Information systems and libraries designed for other times and conditions are no longer able to fulfill consistently or effectively personal, corporate, or governmental needs for information. In consequence, the national ability to accommodate changing environmental, societal, and political conditions is threatened. Without valid and timely information, the economy atrophies; without current and reliable information, society and government suffocate. The Commission was established to make studies and plans for the effective national library and information services needed to preclude such consequences. As it fulfills its charge, the Commission expects to exercise the leadership and foster the continuity of action that is required.

Passage of the act signaled a growing awareness of a problem that has been felt in public and private sectors for some years.

Variously labeled as the information crisis or the knowledge explosion, the problem is caused by rapid growth in the production of new knowledge and information and also by the rapidly changing information needs of society. Libraries and library associations, governmental bodies and professional associations in law, medicine, science, and engineering are alarmed by their rapidly deteriorating ability to obtain or to provide information necessary to themselves or to their members and users. In some areas, such as medical information, where the need is great and clearly understood, large sums of money have been spent to develop systems that have begun to provide solutions to specific information problems. In less favored areas, no action has been taken and where there has been activity, the programs to improve libraries and provide better information services are sometimes uncoordinated—lacking in continuity, overall leadership, and funding.

A significant aspect of the charge given to the Commission is to place the library and information problem in a national framework rather than in one that is local or topical.

The Commission is charged with the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for the provision of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States. The Commission will recommend the plans it develops to Congress, the President, and State and local governments. During the preparation of its recommendations, the Commission is authorized to conduct necessary studies, surveys, or analyses. It may sponsor and promote research and development activities and conduct hearings to further its objectives. While the Commission must report annually on its activities, it may produce and publish reports, studies, findings, or recommendations at any time.

As specified by the enabling legislation, the Commission has been concerned in its initial year with every type of library and with all types of information resources and services. The Commission has deliberated on how it can best take cognizance of the library and information needs of persons in rural areas and those whose access to libraries has been limited for economic, social, or cultural reasons. The special library and information needs of children, handicapped persons, and older citizens are, implicitly, a Commission responsibility.

The permanency of the Commission reflects Congressional and Presidential awareness of the fact that this century is witnessing the dawn of the age of information, an age whose changing problems are expected to yield to social, scientific, and

humanistic investigation backed by extensive data and documentation. As the Commission develops its recommendations, it will address current library and information problems and issues and also plan for imminent and predictable changes.

Because this is an era of rapid change, the Commission's planning effort must be continuous and thorough. The planning must embrace coordinated development of libraries in the private sector and at all levels of government and take into consideration existing and potential national resources for meeting current and future information needs.

# ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Fifteen Commission members are authorized by the act. Fourteen are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; the 15th is the Librarian of Congress who serves *ex officio*.

President Nixon made his appointments to the Commission In May 1971. Under the act, five members must have a professional background in libraries or information science; the others must have special competence or interest in the field. One member is a specialist in the technological aspects of library and information services. Three of the members appointed in 1971 were asked to serve for 5 years and the others for shorter periods of 4, 3, 2, and 1 years. This provision assures continuity of membership when subsequent 5-year appointments are made. Commission members serve without salary but those who are not Federal employees are compensated for expenses and attendance at Commission meetings. Appendix II lists the current membership.

Dr. Frederick H. Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, is the presidentially appointed chairman of the Commission. Miss Catherine Scott of the Smithsonian Institution, National Air and Space Museum Library, was elected by the members to serve as vice-chairman for the year.

For its chief administrative officer, the Commission appointed as Executive Director Charles H. Stevens, who joined the staff

in January 1972 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Deputy Director, Roderick G. Swartz, was formerly Associate Director of the Tulsa, Okla., City-County Public Library System. Mrs. Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Deputy Director and Administrative Officer, had been Administrative Officer of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries before becoming associated with this Commission in August 1971. Two executive secretaries, Mrs. Barbara Dixon and Mrs. Linda Ulrich, complete the staff. Under Public Law 91–345, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provides administrative support to the Commission to assist the staff with budget preparation, payroll accounting, contract negotiation, and personnel records.

Headquarters for Commission activity were established at 1717 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. This location provides rapid access to many of the government bureaus and private agencies whose work relates to that of the Commission.

## Appropriation

The Commission has Congressional authorization to expend $750,000 annually. During the year under review, $200,000 was appropriated. These funds have been spent to cover the expenses of Commission meetings, to pay staff salaries, to rent and equip an office, and to pay for studies and reviews prepared by consultants and others. A summary fiscal report is included in this report as appendix VI.

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# FIRST YEAR ACTIVITIES

## Meetings and Committees

Because the Commission was to have a very small staff and because its charge was considered urgent, the members decided at the outset to meet frequently and regularly. Twelve day-long sessions were held between September 20, 1971, and the end of June 1972 with most of the members present at each meeting. In addition to meetings of the full Commission—all of which were held in Washington, D.C.—Commission committees have met and worked together in Washington and elsewhere. The chairman has appointed several committees to investigate specific aspects of the Commission's responsibility and to provide recommendations for Commission review. Some of the major problems on which special committees are now working are the identification of the information needs of various groups of users; the assessment of adequacies and deficiencies in current library and information handling systems; and the application of new technology in libraries. A complete list of committees is given as appendix III.

## Other Agencies

From the beginning the Commission members have recognized that their comprehensive charge was only a part of a widespread concern for library and information problems. Library associations and professional societies in communications,

computer sciences, publishing, education, indexing, abstracting, television, and photography share the concerns. Government agencies and their libraries throughout the executive branch are involved as is the Library of Congress. These groups and agencies are important to the Commission because it is with their help that some of the Commission's plans will be made and carried out. To ensure that their ideas and concerns receive Commission attention, the Commission initiated contacts with them almost immediately after it was appointed.

The first contacts were made at Commission meetings. Throughout the year the Commission has invited agency and professional society representatives to the meetings to learn about their activities and future plans. Private and public funding agencies, including the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the Office of Science Information Service (National Science Foundation), and the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources (U.S. Office of Education), have explained their policies and programs. The Commission has also heard from government agencies that provide information and publications, including the largest Federal libraries and the National Technical Information Service. It has discussed problems of mutual concern with representatives of libraries of many types and with information specialist organizations from several fields. A complete listing of the individuals and organizations heard at Commission meetings is given as appendix IV.

Contact with these groups is considered vital to the Commission and they will be invited to participate in Commission deliberations from time to time in the future. The Commission hopes that joint programs of study and action will be the natural outcome of these meetings since it shares with these groups the objectives of better library and information services. Regular contact with allied public and private groups is a staff responsibility; the contacts will be used to share as well as gather information. The Commission, in the course of establishing this liaison, has visited three great libraries in the nation's capital: the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library.

## Regional Hearings

With all of the Commission meetings in Washington, D.C., it was logical to establish liaison first with Federal agencies and groups whose headquarters or regional offices are also in or near the capital. However, the Commission recognized that library problems and information needs are not the same in every

sector of the Nation. Reports would be needed from State and regional groups and particularly from articulate users in other areas. Accordingly, the chairman appointed a committee to plan a series of regional hearings. The committee, chaired by Mrs. Bessie Boehm Moore, outlined three meetings for fiscal year 1973. A Midwest regional hearing was planned for Chicago with later hearings scheduled for San Francisco and Atlanta. The regional hearings are designed to:

1. Provide an opportunity for people from all sectors of society to place before the Commission their viewpoints on libraries and information science and service.

2. Foster an understanding of the role and progress of the Commission's work.

3. Expose Commission recommendations and plans to early criticism and review by those who may be affected by them.

## Working Philosophy of the Commission

The basic working philosophy of the Commission is user oriented: the user of information must benefit from all Commission work. The phrase "user of information" should be interpreted in the broadest sense—not limited to present users of libraries or of other existing information services. Planning relevant information services for users who have no service that matches their current information seeking habits may indeed be one of the greatest challenges to the Commission. Within this user-oriented context, the Commission's major concern has been the setting of goals and priorities for action. A review of the literature dealing with the wide variety of problems experienced by libraries and information systems produced a substantial array of important issues. Some problems seem to affect only one type of library; others are common to every type. The activities of the information producer, the author and the publisher have a great bearing on what can be done effectively by the indexer or the librarian. With help needed at every level, the Commission set two important goals.

## Major Goals

The first goal is to direct its efforts at meeting the needs of all users of information and all libraries. The second is to work toward equal access for all. These goals have guided the Commission in each of its subsequent actions. These first goals have been stated in widely disseminated Commission resolutions:

Resolved, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should give first priority in its planning effort to providing new and improved services that will be helpful to all libraries in the country and their users, at every level of society.

Resolved, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science believes that national equality of access to information is as important as equality in education.

The first resolution expresses the commitment of the Commission to balance its activities, not favoring in its studies or planning the development of one type of library or information system over another unless all users are thereby aided. The resolution also implies that the Commission must understand users' information needs in a better way than these needs have been understood previously. The activities to reach this understanding are discussed below.

The Commission considers the second resolution fundamental. While the ideal of equal service for all is unanimously accepted, it is a difficult goal—one that may take a long time to achieve. Geographical dispersion of the population is the most obvious of several obstacles. The improved and cheaper communication techniques needed to surmount these obstacles are not in the immediate offing. Still, the idea of equal access is a useful guiding ideal for the Commission's work in the years ahead.

Within the framework of these objectives, the Commission has carried forward its planning task. In developing a response to current user needs and in providing equal access to information, the Commission also realizes that its plans must make use of available resources efficiently. Grandiose schemes calling for expensive new information systems and libraries could fall of their own weight. Instead, programs are needed that will simplify, organize, and strengthen effective services and eliminate or change the ineffective ones. This will result in savings that can be used to provide new and expanded services as they are required. To reach this goal requires study, research, experiments, demonstrations, and careful evaluation of results.

## Organization of Library Service

Priority has been given to the understanding and development of the patterns of library and information system organization—the networks, systems, consortia, and cooperatives that provide information and library service to users. The Commission has studied with care the recommendations of the 1970 ALA/USOE

conference on networks.[1] It has examined the ideas formulated by the National Academy of Sciences in the Wigington report.[2] Published reports ranging from the Baker report (1958)[3] to the Martin report (1972)[4] have been given careful attention. Special consideration has been given to the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.[5] The Commission members have also reviewed the existing State plans required by the Office of Education in administering the Library Services and Construction Act. Representatives of organizations who appeared before the Commission have been encouraged to express their views on the development of effective interlibrary cooperation.

Evidence from all sources makes it clear that though expressions of desire to cooperate are plentiful, cooperative activities are tentative ones limited to a few areas of library service. Barriers to total and effective cooperation exist at many levels. The Commission recognizes that its planning for better organization of library service and the development of useful networks rests on the progress it can make in five areas:

1. Understanding the information needs of users.
2. Financing of libraries and information systems.
3. Assessment of adequacies and deficiencies of present libraries and information systems.
4. Application of new technology to users' information problems.
5. Improved staffing of libraries and information systems.

Each area is discussed below.

## Information Needs of Users

The information needs of users are not well understood. They must be defined and measured before detailed planning can be completed.

A preliminary study of these needs, prepared for the Commission by Dr. Ruth Patrick and Dr. Michael Cooper, concludes

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[1] Joseph Becker, ed., *Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks*, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1971.

[2] Information Systems Panel, Computer Science and Engineering Board, *Libraries and Information Technology: A National System Challenge*, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1972.

[3] President's Science Advisory Committee, *Improving the Availability of Scientific and Technical Information in the U.S.*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958.

[4] Public Library Association, *A Strategy for Public Library Change: Proposed Public Library Goals—Feasibility Study*, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1972.

[5] U.S. National Advisory Commission on Libraries, *Library Services for the Nation's Needs*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

that the literature on this subject does not adequately specify objectives for the design of future information-supplying systems. The Commission has suggested a program to fill this need. Two papers will be prepared as background for Commission work on user information needs. One will deal with a study of the 1975–1980 society as it will affect library and information system users. Dr. Edwin Parker of the Stanford University Institute for Communication Research will complete this report early in 1973. The other paper, identifying current groups of users and their needs for information, is being prepared at the Institute for Library Research, University of California, Berkeley. The principal investigator is Mr. Charles Bourne. This study, too, will be ready early in 1973. Appendix V lists all Commission contracts.

Other suggestions are being considered for examining the information needs of various user groups that have special requirements. Market survey techniques and social science polling methods are among the ideas proposed.

### Financing of Libraries

All types of libraries seek additional funds to maintain and improve their services. Corporate, private, and public sources for these funds are under increasingly heavy demands from all quarters so the arguments for libraries must be eminently persuasive if they are to succeed.

Public libraries and public schools derive most of their money from local property taxes. The need for more money has attracted increasing attention from taxpayers who resist higher taxes and resent the wide disparity in services rendered in different areas. Court proceedings in California, Texas, and elsewhere are testing the legality of the property tax as the proper basis for educational funding; and public libraries, as an educational component, have a keen interest in the outcome of these cases. Should the present property tax collection and distribution system become an illegal basis for support, schools and libraries would need to substitute other funding sources without delay. As a matter of priority, the Commission has spoken out on the issue and begun a pilot study to identify present sources of funding and other sources that can be used.

The Commission has passed a resolution advocating equality of access to and payment for public libraries and information facilities:

The Commission has considered the implications of recent court decisions in California and elsewhere, holding that the local property tax is not the proper base for public school funding. The Commission believes that the same principle of equality in educational opportunity must be applied to the Nation's public libraries and other publicly-supported information facilities, whose resources and services are a vital part of the continuing educational process. If, as is possible under various legal challenges to the system, the current method of funding public schools is changed, library funding must change, too. It would be unfair to have schools operating on a broad tax base and libraries under a more restrictive one. The Commission calls upon public libraries and publicly-supported information facilities across America to watch these developments closely and to be sure that the target of national equality of access to information for all citizens is a priority, not an afterthought.

The pilot study to identify current funding sources being carried out by the Public Administration Service of Chicago, Ill., will be completed early in 1973. The study will involve the collection of data samples on local financing methods from all State libraries and from selected public libraries in 25 States. The sample will be evaluated for its content and for the adequacy of the collection method. Recommendations for the conduct of a more comprehensive study will be a part of the final report.

The Commission expects to use the study of public library financing to inform public libraries regarding the best ways to seek and obtain improved local and State funding. Further, the Commission is interested in the disbursement of Federal funds to public libraries through a variety of channels including revenue sharing. It will use its studies to plan for the more effective distribution and utilization of these moneys.

The problems of support for libraries of public and private educational institutions, particularly those associated with higher education, have been considered by the Commission. While there has been no action, the Commission has reacted favorably to the reinstatement of the basic annual Federal grant of $5,000 under Title IIA of Public Law 92–318 to qualifying college and university libraries.

The financial problems of independent research libraries have also been considered by the Commission. These libraries have in many cases become significant resources of national importance. Their survival and well-being is necessary to our understanding of the past and the present. Because these libraries are used for research, scholarship, and education by citizens from all parts of the country and because they contribute to the

quality of life of all citizens, they should be eligible for government support.

Regarding the problem of funding for Federal programs in all subject areas, the Commission issued a resolution that could lead to programs particularly beneficial to academic and independent research libraries:

Resolved, that the need for appropriate documentation, bibliographical, and other information resources should be recognized in Federal programs, and that provision for support be included in executive orders and other implementing directives.

## Adequacies and Deficiencies of Present Libraries and Information Systems

The Commission is charged with appraising the adequacies and deficiencies in libraries and information resources and services. In its planning the Commission must endeavor to help overcome the shortcomings it finds in information delivery systems and libraries. It should not diminish this activity by attempting to upgrade services and systems that are already adequate. There is no guidance that the Commission has found as to which systems are adequate; several steps have been taken to fill this gap.

The chairman has appointed a committee to provide the Commission with an initial overview of current resources and services. The regional hearings, together with the testimony heard in Washington, will provide descriptions of deficiencies as they are perceived by others. Library publications and other literature are being searched and studied to add to the Commission's knowledge. From the adequacies and deficiencies enumerated, defined and measured, the committee and the Commission will develop priorities for planning and action.

In one area, that of interlibrary loan, the Commission has elected to begin specific planning at once. Because the need for improvement in this area was obvious, a contract was let to the Association of Research Libraries to determine whether a single national center or a system of regional centers should be established as a resource for users seeking materials not available locally. This contract was coordinated with one issued by the National Science Foundation to investigate other aspects of resource centers for interlibrary loan. The problems are not easy ones, and the complete planning for a solution may be some years away. Meanwhile, the Commission is observing the new developments in the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, Ill., with keen interest.



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The Commission also recognizes other deficiencies that require immediate action. One of these is the copyright problem. Interlibrary loan, users' access to material, and the development of library networks are involved in the outcome of this issue. A case in point involves the claim of copyright infringement by a journal publisher against the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Library of Medicine. The Commission put its position in the following resolution:

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science notes the report of Commissioner James F. Davis to the U.S. Court of Claims in the copyright infringement suit of *Williams and Wilkins* v. *The United States.*

Since the facts and opinions of the case are still before the Court, this Commission does not wish to comment upon the possible findings or actions. We recognize, however, that the findings in this case may have profound impact on the public's access to information.

The Commission believes that the necessary legal framework for resolving the issue of "fair use" by libraries and library users must be sought through legislation. To this end, the Commission strongly recommends that Congress enact a revision of the Copyright Act as soon as possible.

Later, the Commission appointed a committee to keep up with copyright legislative developments.

A Commission committee has been established to examine the specific adequacies and deficiencies of the services of the Library of Congress. The committee will examine all of the current service functions of the Library and give special attention to those that are used by other libraries and information services. The collection, loan, and publishing programs and policies of all service divisions will be carefully reviewed. As the largest U.S. library, the Library of Congress fulfills many of the functions of a national library. The Commission is eager to determine what the role of the Library of Congress could be in a national system and what obstacles preclude the fulfillment of that role. The members are fully aware of the Library's urgent need for added space that will be provided by the scheduled completion of the Madison Memorial Library in 1976. Commission planning in the next few years is likely to lean heavily on what can be done by the Library of Congress to meet the information needs of users directly or indirectly through other libraries and services.

## Applications of New Technology

The technology of computers and communications, of reprography and photography, have already had a deep and lasting effect on libraries and information services. As the technology improves and as its application becomes less expensive, the impact will increase. Libraries and information services that have not yet begun to embrace the latest products or methods utilizing technology will be expected to do so. The Commission's role in the application of new technology is that of a cautious advocate. It appears likely that computers can offer benefits to information system users and that micromaterials can improve users' access to the published record. The Commission aims to understand more than the technical potential of these new forms of information and data storage and retrieval. It will also assess the utility to the user and the costs in terms of national resources involved in changing long-established methods to newer ones.

The chairman has appointed a committee to lead this work. Awareness of the current situation in the use of new technology in libraries is one of the committee's tasks. More important, the committee will recommend for Commission action the reviews and studies that will provide necessary background for planning in this field.

## Improved Staffing

Unless new technology provides information systems that do not involve the user with an intermediary human assistant in the form of a librarian or an information specialist, it is important that those giving assistance be qualified for their work. Poor help in identifying and locating information is bad for the user and will ultimately damage the organization that provides the inadequate service. The Commission's focus on the user makes it necessary to be concerned with the numbers, capabilities, and distribution of those who provide information service. In this matter, the Commission concurs fully with the library associations that have appeared at its meetings.

Selection, education, and re-education appear to be the primary needs to be met. While the Commission has not yet initiated detailed analyses in this area, it has begun to collect information on personnel in libraries, library schools, and related employment areas. Information on curriculum development and changes in training for information workers is also being collected for the Commission.

A clear picture of the problems and issues will be drawn, and the Commission will recognize in its planning the need for adequate staffing.

## CONCLUSION

The Commission has begun its work. The members and staff have organized for action and together have examined their charge with care. Important contacts have been made with other organizations, and the door is open for continued liaison. A philosophy, embracing the idea that Commission plans will be oriented toward the information user, has been enunciated. Studies are underway in several high priority areas. Data from research done for others is receiving careful review. Resolutions have been issued to express the Commission's concern for current problems. Plans are in readiness for a second year of activity.

In 1973 the Commission expects to define and delineate its selected priorities with care and continue the gathering of data and ideas needed for planning.

Regional hearings will provide specific knowledge on current adequacies and deficiencies of libraries and information systems. The hearings will also give the Commission useful insights into the perception of information needs in the Midwest, Far West, and Southeast. These hearings are expected to uncover some thought-provoking ideas for meeting the needs expressed.

Contract studies begun in 1972 will be continued and, in some cases, concluded or extended in new directions. At least two of the studies now in progress are considered exploratory in nature. If the early results are useful, comprehensive studies will begin on users' information needs and the funding of public

libraries. New studies will start in the other priority areas if funds are available.

Full funding is a serious problem for the Commission. The amount appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 1973 is just over $400,000 and this amount may be further revised downward before it receives Presidential approval. To fulfill its charge, the Commission requires the full support of the President, Congress and the library and information science community. If this support is forthcoming, the Commission expects that its mission can be carried forward with benefit to information users, to libraries and information systems, and to governments at all levels.

# NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

## APPENDIX I

### *The Act*

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970

## An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries; Studies, surveys, etc.

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

Compensation, travel expenses.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such

service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. 35 F.R. 6247. 82 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. Professional and technical personnel, appointment. 80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### APPENDIX II

### List of Members [1]

Andrew A. Aines, Senior Staff Associate, Office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. (1976).

William O. Baker, Vice President, Research and Patents, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J. (1975).

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (1974).

Frederick H. Burkhardt, President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, N.Y. (1975).

Harold C. Crotty, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Detroit, Mich. (1972).[2]

Carlos A. Cuadra, Manager, Education and Library Systems Department, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif. (1974).

Leslie W. Dunlap, Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa (1975).

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex. (1972).[2]

John G. Kemeny, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. (1973).

Louis A. Lerner, Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Ill. (1972).[2]

Bessie Boehm Moore, Coordinator, Economic and Environmental Education, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark. (1973).

L. Quincy Mumford *(Ex Officio)*, The Librarian of Congress, U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

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[1] Expiration date of current appointment in parenthesis.

[2] Messrs. Crotty, Goland, and Lerner were reappointed in July 1972 to a new term expiring in July 1977.

Catherine D. Scott, Librarian, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1976).

John E. Velde, Jr., Velde, Roelfs & Co., Pekin, Ill (1974).

Alfred R. Zipf, Executive Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif. (1973).

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### APPENDIX III

### Committees

*Applications of New Technology*
William Baker, chairman.
Martin Goland.

*Copyright Information*
Martin Goland, chairman.
John Lorenz.[1]
Catherine Scott.

*Current Library/Information Services: Adequacies and Deficiencies*
John Lorenz, chairman.[1]
Andrew Aines.
Bessie Moore.
Catherine Scott.
John Velde.

*Library of Congress*
Frederick Burkhardt, chairman.
Leslie Dunlap.
John Kemeny.

*Needs of Users*
Carlos Cuadra, chairman.
Joseph Becker.
Alfred Zipf.

*Public Information*
Louis Lerner, chairman.
Harold Crotty.
Catherine Scott.
John Velde.

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[1] Mr. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, serves on these committees for L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress.

*Regional Hearings*

Bessie Moore, chairman.
Louis Lerner.
Catherine Scott.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### APPENDIX IV

### List of Witnesses at the Commission Meetings

**September 20, 1971** (Washington, D.C.).

Hon. John Brademas, Member of Congress from Indiana.
Germaine Krettek, Director, Washington Office, American Library Association.
John P. McDonald, President, Association of Research Libraries.
Burton Lamkin, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
William Barefoot, Executive Officer, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Frank Kurt Cylke, Executive Secretary, Federal Library Committee.
Jane Strauss, Office of Management and Budget.
Stephen A. McCarthy, Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries.

**November 15, 1971** (Washington, D.C.).

Germaine Krettek, Director, Washington Office, American Library Association.
John P. McDonald, President, Association of Research Libraries.
Keith Doms, President, American Library Association.
Louis Martin, Associate Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries.
David Donovan, International Relations, American Library Association.
Stephen A. McCarthy, Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries.
Efren W. Gonzalez, President, Special Libraries Association.

**November 16, 1971** (Washington, D.C.).

Frank Kurt Cylke, Executive Secretary, Federal Library Committee.

**December 9, 1971** (Washington, D.C.).

Burton Lamkin, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Kathleen Molz, Chief, Planning Staff, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Robert Klassen, Legislation and Planning Officer, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Patricia Smith, Special Assistant to Mr. Lamkin, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Paul Janaske, Chief, Program and Development Branch, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Frank Stevens, Chief, Training and Resources Branch, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education.
Fred C. Cole, President, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
Verner Clapp, Consultant, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
Foster Mohrhardt, Senior Program Officer, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
Carl Spaulding, Program Officer, Council on Library Resources, Inc.

**December 10, 1971** (Washington, D.C.).

Efren W. Gonzalez, President, Special Libraries Association.
Janet Rigney, Assistant Librarian, Council on Foreign Relations, New York.
Florine Oltman, Chief of Reference, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
Herbert R. Koller, Executive Director, American Society for Information Science.
Robert J. Kyle, President, American Society for Information Science.
J. I. Smith, Associate Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences.
John Sherrod, Director, National Agricultural Library.

**February 17, 1972** (Washington, D.C.).

Melvin Day, Director, Office of Science Information Services, National Science Foundation.

**February 18, 1972** (Washington, D.C.).

Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress.
Adoreen McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer, Office of the Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress.

F. E. Croxton, Director, Administrative Department, Library of Congress.

William J. Welsh, Director, Processing Department, Library of Congress.
Paul J. Berry, Director, Reference Department, Library of Congress.

**April 13, 1972** (Washington, D.C.).

Martin Cummings, Director, National Library of Medicine.
Charles Bridgeman, Director, National Medical Audiovisual Center.

**June 15, 1972** (Washington, D.C.).

John Sherrod, Director, National Agricultural Library.
Carol Johnson, Assistant to the Director, National Agricultural Library.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### APPENDIX V

### Contracts Awarded

The following contracts were awarded in fiscal year 1972 by the Commission:

1. Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C., $15,000; completion: March 1973. Feasibility Study of Centralized and of Regionalized Inter-Library Loan Centers.

2. University of California, Berkeley, Calif., $16,000; completion: January 1973. Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs.

3. Dr. Edwin Parker, Stanford, Calif., $7,000; completion: January 1973. Analysis of Social, Economic, and Technical Requirements for Library and Information Services, 1975–1980.

4. Public Administration Service, Chicago, Ill., $14,000; completion: March 1973. A Study of Funding Sources for Public Libraries.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### APPENDIX VI

### Fiscal Statement—1972

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Appropriation* | | *$200, 000* |
| *Expenditures:* | | |
| Compensation for personnel: | | |
| Staff and staff consultants | 58, 222 | |
| Commission members | 24, 426 | |
| Benefits | 5, 531 | |
| Subtotal | | 88, 179 |
| Operating expense: | | |
| Office rental, utilities | 3, 920 | |
| Equipment, furnishings | 15, 417 | |
| Government services | 5, 700 | |
| Meetings and miscellaneous | 8, 534 | |
| Travel and per diem | 25, 384 | |
| Subtotal | | 58, 955 |
| Research and study contracts: | | |
| Association of Research Libraries | 15, 000 | |
| University of California | 16, 000 | |
| Dr. Edwin Parker | 7, 000 | |
| Public Administration Service | 14, 000 | |
| Subtotal | | 52, 000 |
| Total obligated and expended | | 199, 134 |
| *Returned to Treasurer of United States* | | *866* |
| Total | | $200, 000 |



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